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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/782,376	02/18/2004	Fausto Bonifacio	04266/100J959-US2	3555
7278	7590	12/21/2006	EXAMINER	
DARBY & DARBY P.C. P. O. BOX 5257 NEW YORK, NY 10150-5257			MORRIS, PATRICIA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1625	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		12/21/2006	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/782,376	BONIFACIO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Patricia L. Morris	1625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 October 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 27,28,37-42 and 50-92 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 37-42,51-81,83,84 and 92 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 27,28,82 and 85-91 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 27, 28, 82 and 85-91 are under consideration in this application.

Claims 37-42, 51-81, 83, 84 and 92 are held withdrawn from consideration as being drawn to nonelected subject matter 37 CFR 1.142(b).

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election of Group I in the reply filed on October 12, 2006 is acknowledged. Because applicant did not distinctly and specifically point out the supposed errors in the restriction requirement, the election has been treated as an election without traverse (MPEP § 818.03(a)).

Applicants request rejoinder of the nonelected processes. However, the elected products are not novel as alleged by applicants since the products are well known in the prior art.

The examiner has required restriction between product and process claims. Where applicant elects claims directed to the product, and the product claims are subsequently found allowable, withdrawn process claims that depend from or otherwise require all the limitations of the allowable product claim will be considered for rejoinder. All claims directed to a nonelected process invention must require all the limitations of an allowable product claim for that process invention to be rejoined.

In the event of rejoinder, the requirement for restriction between the product claims and the rejoined process claims will be withdrawn, and the rejoined process claims will be fully examined for patentability in accordance with 37 CFR 1.104. Thus, to be allowable, the rejoined claims must meet all criteria for patentability including the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 101, 102, 103 and 112. Until all claims to the elected product

are found allowable, an otherwise proper restriction requirement between product claims and process claims may be maintained. Withdrawn process claims that are not commensurate in scope with an allowable product claim will not be rejoined. See MPEP § 821.04(b). Additionally, in order to retain the right to rejoinder in accordance with the above policy, applicant is advised that the process claims should be amended during prosecution to require the limitations of the product claims. **Failure to do so may result in a loss of the right to rejoinder.** Further, note that the prohibition against double patenting rejections of 35 U.S.C. 121 does not apply where the restriction requirement is withdrawn by the examiner before the patent issues. See MPEP § 804.01.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 27, 28, 82 and 85-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a), (b) and/or (e) as being anticipated by Sartani et al. (US 5,767,136) and Testa et al. (Cardiovascular Drug Reviews, 15 (3), 187-219, 1997).

Sartani et al. and Testa et al. disclose the instant compound and compositions.

Note page 189 of Testa et al., example 3 of Sartani et al.. Hence, the instant compound is deemed to be anticipated therefrom.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 27, 28, 82 and 85-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combined teachings of Sartani et al. and Testa et al. in view of Halebian et al., Chemical & Engineering News, Feb. 2003, Brittain et al. (Polymorphism in Pharmaceutical Solids, pages 1-2, 185), Taday et al (J of Pharm. Sci., 92(4), 2003,

pages 831-838), US Pharmacopia, Muzaffar et al. (J. of Pharmacy (Lahore) 1979, 1(1), 59-66), Jain et al. (Indian Drugs, 1986, 23 (6) and Concise Encyclopedia Chemistry.

Sartani et al. and Testa et al. teach the crystal forms of the instant compound and as well as the pharmaceutical compositions. Note column 7, lines 42-47, of Sartani et al. Halebian et al., Muzaffar et al., Jain et al., Taday et al. and Brittain et al. teach that compounds exist as polymorphs. Chemical & Engineering News, Muzaffar et al., US Pharmacopia and Concise Encyclopedia teach that at any particular temperature and pressure, only one crystalline form is thermodynamically stable. Hence the claimed crystalline form as well as its relative selectivity of properties *vis-a-vis* the known compound are suggested by the references. It would appear obvious to one skilled in the art in view of the references that the instant compound would exist in different polymorphic forms. No unexpected or unobvious properties are noted.

Changing the form, purity or other physical characteristic of an old product does not render the new form patentable where the difference in form, purity or characteristic is inherent or rendered obvious by the prior art. In re Cofer 148 USPQ 268. Mere difference in physical property is a well known conventional variation for the same pure substance (see Brittain, p. 1-2) is *prima facie* obvious.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 89-91 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

There is a lack of description as to whether the pharmaceutical carriers are able to maintain the compound in the polymorphic form claimed. Processing a compound into a pharmaceutical composition could create a different polymorph than the polymorphs being claims or even back to the compound itself. See pages 912-913 of Habeblian or page 33 of Wall et al. Jain et al., pages 322-326 teach that manufacturing processes affect polymorphs. Taday et al. on page 831, teach “..Once in the desired crystalline form, the polymorphic state may be changed by incorrect storage or even during tablet preparation”. Doelker et al. Abstract, “One may also observe changes in technology or pharmaceutical properties that are due to polymorphic environmental conditions undergone by the product or dosage form.” The specification fails to describe the pharmaceutical compositions claimed in terms of their X-ray diffraction pattern or infrared spectrum data. The X-ray diffraction and Infrared spectrum data in the specification only pertains to the compounds rather than the compositions being claimed. The specification has also not described how the polymorphic forms and compositions being claimed will be maintained and prevented from converting to other forms when used in the treatment of type II diabetes.

Chemical & Engineering News discloses that formulation of drugs or pharmaceuticals in its metastable forms, for example, one polymorph, is highly

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unpredictable. The metastable forms will disappear and change into the most thermodynamically stable form. The specification lacks description of how the pharmaceutical composition can be prepared in order to maintain the particular compound of a particular form with the particular infrared spectra and X-ray diffraction being claimed. Disclosure of X-ray diffraction patterns for pharmaceutical compositions comprising the polymorphic forms are lacking in the specification. The X-ray diffraction patterns in figure 1 only supports the polymorphic forms of the compounds and not the pharmaceutical compositions. Jain et al., p 322-326, recite the manufacturing processes that affect polymorphs. Otsuka et al. On page 852 states « in formulation studies and the method preparing CBZ has been shown to affect the drug's pharmaceutical properties through the polymorphic phase transformation of the bulk CBZ powder during the manufacturing process”.

The specification lacks direction or guidance for placing all of the alleged products in the possession of the public without inviting more than routine experimentation. Applicants are referred to In re Fouche, 169 USPQ 429 CCPA 1971, MPEP 716.02(b).

There are many factors to be considered when determining whether there is sufficient evidence to support a determination that a disclosure does not satisfy the enablement requirement and whether any necessary experimentation is undue. These factors include 1) the breadth of the claims, 2) the nature of the invention, 3) the state of the prior art, 4) the level of one of ordinary skill, 5) the level of predictability in the art, 6) the amount of direction provided by the inventor, 7) the existence of working examples, and 8) the quantity of experimentation needed to make or use the invention based on the

content of the disclosure. In re Wands, 858 F.2d 731, 737, 8 USPQ2d 1400, 1404 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

The nature of the invention

The nature of the invention is the preparation of novel polymorphic forms of the instant compound and compositions.

State of the Prior Art

Polymorphs arise when molecules of a compound stack in the solid state in distinct ways. (See Chemical Engineering News, page 32). Although identical in chemical composition, polymorphs can have very different properties. They are distinguishable by various analytical techniques, especially X-ray powder diffraction. Additionally, solids may form solvates. Polymorphs tend to convert from less stable to more stable forms. (See Chemical Engineering News, page 32). No method exists to predict the polymorphs of a solid compound with any significant certainty. In drug design, it is best work with the most stable polymorph, because it will not convert any further, however, the most stable polymorph usually is the least soluble. To improve bioavailability, drug companies sometimes trade off polymorph stability with solubility, choosing to work instead with the less stable forms first, also known as the metastable forms. Polymorphs can convert from one form to another during the manufacturing process of a pharmaceutical drug. See Chemical Engineering News. Page 33, which will change the pharmacological affects of the drug. This is why it is important to monitor the polymorph during manufacture of the drug to see if it persists during manufacture.

The amount of direction or guidance and the presence or absence of working examples

^{12, 15 and 16}
Figures 14 of the specification only disclose the X-ray diffraction pattern and infrared spectra of compounds of particular forms rather than the compositions being claimed in terms of the specific X-ray diffraction patterns. Polymorphs often change into other polymorphs during drug manufacture (See Chemical Engineering News) into a pharmaceutical composition. Based on the unpredictability in the art, the applicant is not entitled to the X-ray diffraction patterns claimed for the pharmaceutical compositions. Further, in the aqueous phase, all physical forms are amorphous (see Ulicky). Also, note page 316 of Jain et al. where it is stated "when a crystalline solid is dissolved in solvent, the crystalline structure is lost so that different polymorphs of the same substance will show the same absorption spectra as solution"

Further, the specification has also not described how all the crystalline forms and composition being claimed will be maintained and prevented from converting to other forms when used in the treatment of diabetes. It is well recognized in the art that the compound is given to the subject in a physiological environment, *i.e.*, administered. As discussed supra, there is no description or enabling support that the instant polymorph will be in its physical form and biological activity results from the particular form instead of the solution state of the compound.

The breadth of the claims

The breadth of the claims are drawn to the specific polymorph forms and in addition to the pharmaceutical compositions.

The quantity of experimentation needed

The quantity of experimentation needed would be undue when faced with the lack of direction and guidance present in the instant specification in regards to the pharmaceuticals compositions being claimed and verifying that they have the specific X-ray diffraction patterns being claimed which are not disclosed in the specification.

In terms of the 8 Wands factors, undue experimentation would be required to make or use the invention based on the content of the disclosure due to the breadth of the claims, the level of unpredictability in the art of the invention, and the poor amount of direction provided by applicants. Taking the above factors into consideration, it is not seen where the instant claim is enabled by the instant application.

Drawings

The formal drawings filed on February 18, 2004 have been accepted.

Priority

Applicants are requested to update the status of the parent application, Ser. No. 10/214,386, on page 1 of the specification. Cooperation herein is appreciated.

Conclusion

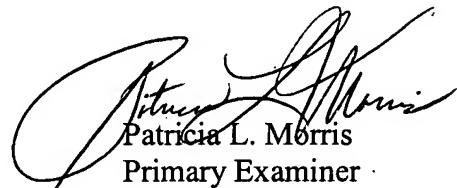
No claim is allowed.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Patricia L. Morris whose telephone number is (571) 272-0688. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays through Fridays.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Patricia L. Morris
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1625

plm

December 18, 2006